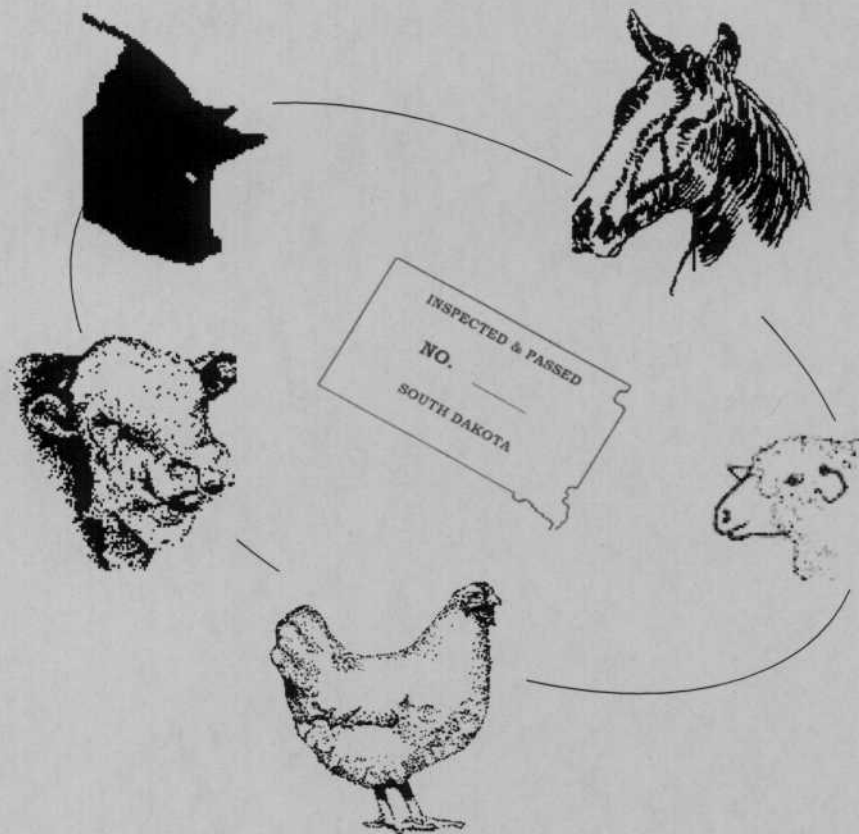


South Dakota Animal Industry Board



Annual Report 2002 - 2003

FORWARD

The South Dakota Animal Industry Board completed the year with the following members:

Chairman - Jim Leafstedt, Alcester, SD - Hog Producer Representative
Vice Chair - Dr. Julie Williams, Chamberlain, SD - Veterinarian Representative
Member - Lynn Boadwine, Baltic, SD - Dairy Representative
Member - Tommy Hickman, Midland, SD - Cattleman Representative
Member - Cobbie Magness, Huron, SD - Auction Market / Commission Company Representative
Member - Bryan Nagel, Springfield, SD - Livestock Feeder Representative
Member - Bill Aeschlimann - Sheep Representative

Dr. Sam Holland serves as State Veterinarian with Dr. Charles Seagren and Dr. Thomas Cline serving as Assistant State Veterinarians.

Dr. Frank Cerfogli was contracted as contract emergency coordinator for the Animal Industry Board.

Gerald Cox was hired as inspector for the Mobridge area.

James Harmon was hired as inspector for the Rapid City area.

Jennifer Jacobsen was hired as administrative assistant for the Pierre office.

The Animal Industry Board administers the following programs as areas of major responsibility:

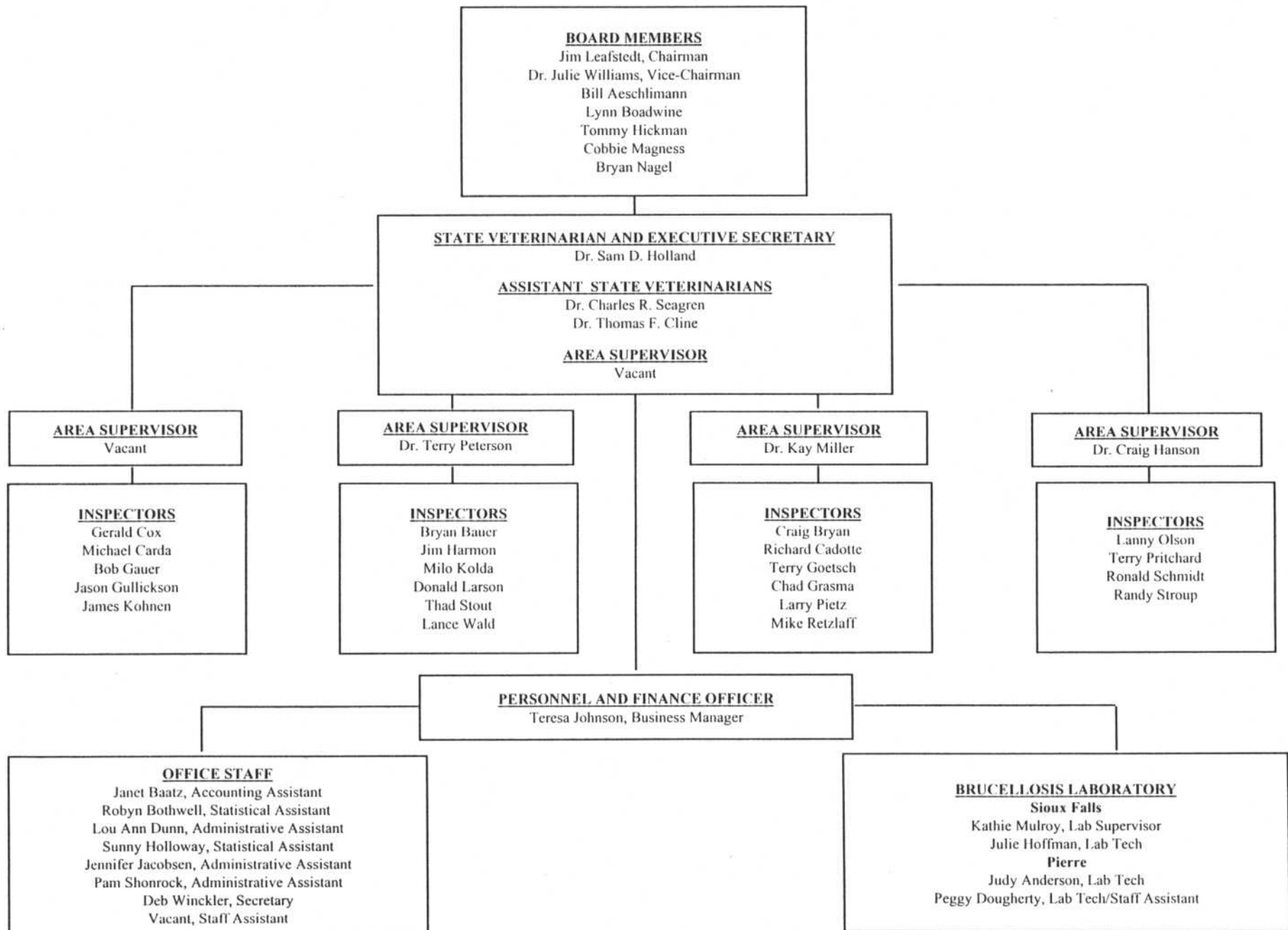
Animal Health Maintenance	Importation of Animals
Licensing and Bonding of Markets and Dealers	Meat Inspection
Retail Store Meat Processors	Inhumane Treatment of Animals
Nondomestic Animal Possession Permits	Dead Animal Disposal
Brucellosis and Pseudorabies Slaughter Surveillance Labs	Rendering Facilities

In addition to these specific programs, the SD Veterinary Medical Examining Board contracts with the Animal Industry Board for executive secretary (State Veterinarian) and secretarial services for their Board.

The State Veterinarian is also involved in a variety of other functions as called upon by industry and other state and national agencies.

The Board and employees are dedicated to working with the animal industry of South Dakota to ensure the health and welfare of all animals, the health and welfare of all aspects of animal industries, and to ensure that South Dakota inspected meat facilities produce a safe product.

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD**



LEGISLATION

HB 1142 was introduced at the request of the South Dakota Livestock Dealer's Association and supported by the Animal Industry Board.

The bill amended 40-15A-1.1 raising the penalty for dealing without a license to a Class 1 misdemeanor. This bill passed both houses and was signed by Governor Rounds becoming effective July 1, 2003.

FINANCIAL REPORT

July 1, 2002 - June 30, 2003

	Budgeted Amount	Expenditures	Bal. in Budget
LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL	\$ 804,884.00	\$ 804,884.00	\$ (0.00)
Employee Salaries & Benefits	\$ 651,412.00	\$ 651,412.00	\$
Travel	67,197.00	62,010.58	5,186.42
Contractual Services	71,709.00	75,255.11	(3,546.11)
Supplies & Materials	14,566.00	16,168.49	(1,602.49)
Capital Assets		37.82	(37.82)
FEDERAL LIVESTOCK DISEASE	\$ 156,502.00	\$ 73,309.14	\$ 83,192.86
Employee Salaries & Benefits	\$ 37,351.00	\$ 8,054.00	\$ 29,297.00
Contractual Services	42,151.00	39,263.64 *	2,887.36
Supplies & Materials	77,000.00	25,991.50	51,008.50
DISEASE CONTROL FUND	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 30,696.25	\$ 9,303.75
Travel	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 20,594.67	\$ (2,594.67)
Contractual Services	20,655.00	6,619.24	14,035.76
Supplies & Materials	1,345.00	3,482.34	(2,137.34)
JOHNE'S DISEASE			
Contractual Services	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 9,533.17	\$ 50,466.83
HOMELAND SECURITY	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 89,821.30	\$ 10,178.70
Travel	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 7,636.21	\$ 6,363.79
Contractual Services	55,500.00	38,076.99	17,423.01
Supplies & Materials	30,500.00	13,935.52	16,564.48
Grants & Subsidies		893.03	(893.03)
Capital Assets	-	29,279.55	(29,279.55)
MEAT INSPECTION-State/Federal	\$ 1,304,302.00	\$ 1,304,137.73	\$ 164.27
Employee Salaries & Benefits	\$ 1,061,970.00	\$ 1,061,805.73	\$ 164.27
Travel	124,850.00	144,930.72	(20,080.72)
Contractual Services	104,386.00	78,328.23	26,057.77
Supplies & Materials	9,500.00	18,825.23	(9,325.23)
Capital Assets	3,596.00	247.82	3,348.18
MEAT INSPECTION - FAIM	\$ 53,280.00	\$ 42,190.04	\$ 11,089.96
Travel	\$ -	\$ 28,803.47 *	\$ (28,803.47)
Contractual Services	53,280.00	12,400.31	40,879.69
Supplies & Materials	-	986.26	(986.26)
GRANTS - not budgeted	\$ 87,895.50	\$ 54,605.34	\$ 33,290.16
Exotic Newcastle Disease	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 33,970.25	\$ 26,029.75
West Nile Virus	20,000.00	17,851.19	2,148.81
Specialty Crop	7,895.50	2,783.90	5,111.60
YEAR TOTAL - ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD	\$ 2,518,968.00	\$ 2,409,176.97	\$ 109,791.03
General Fund	1000 \$ 1,466,379.00	\$ 1,466,379.00	\$
Federal Fund	2026 \$ 925,949.00	\$ 887,018.51	\$ 38,930.49
Other Fund	3150 \$ 126,640.00	\$ 55,779.46	\$ 70,860.54

*Budget Authority used

LIVESTOCK DISEASE EMERGENCY FUND CASH BALANCE: \$ 1,102,131.88

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The threat of a terrorist attack continues to loom over all citizens of the United States. We are all aware of the war against terrorism. Governor Rounds created a Department of Public Safety, which incorporates the Highway Patrol, the Highway Safety Office, Commercial Inspection, Drivers Licensing, State Fire Marshall's Office, Division of Emergency Management, Emergency Medical Services, Accident Records, and State Radio. Governor Rounds has a Homeland Security coordinator in the Department of Public Safety to oversee the tasks related to protecting the citizens of South Dakota.

USDA, APHIS provided funding support for a cooperative agreement between USDA, APHIS, VS and the Animal Industry Board for homeland security activities, specifically preparedness for animal disease emergencies and surveillance activities for foreign animal diseases across the state of South Dakota. Benefits of this grant have been used to conduct training for public service as well as private veterinarians, provide supplies for the veterinarians, provide updated communications for the same veterinarians, training of staff for an updated computerized import permit technique, and training of Extension Service educators on the risks and vulnerabilities to animal health emergencies.

Activities described briefly:

1. Dr. Frank Cerfogli has been hired for Animal Health Emergency Coordination and Training. The contract position is for 2 years.
Thirty-seven veterinarians attended Module 2 Reserve Veterinary Medical Office Corps (RVMOC) training for two days in July 2002.
3. Assembled and distributed a Mini-Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) kit to all RVMOC and AIB Area Veterinary Supervisors in February 2002.
4. Provided a make-up session for Module 2 for five RVMOC members in January 2003.
5. Various staff veterinarians attended Safety Officer, Resource Unit Leader, or Intermediate 300 Level Incident Command System Classes.
6. Supplies to augment a response capability have been GPS Units, a 30-ft. Gulfstream Trailer (government no-cost), state radios, and digital cameras.
7. Dr. Cerfogli produced a foreign animal disease and emergency response CD for presentation to all staff at each veterinary clinic in SD.
8. Emergency notification protocols using fax, e-mail, and telephone were tested periodically and for announcement of Exotic Newcastle Disease in California, Nevada, and Texas/New Mexico; BSE diagnosis in Canada; and Monkey Pox in Wisconsin and Illinois.
9. Protocols for the various Homeland Security Advisory System levels were developed and utilized to safeguard the food supply, marketing, and infrastructure in SD during several time periods over the past year as the threat of terrorism changed.
10. Exercises utilizing RVMOC members and the Incident Command System were done for an elk herd depopulation for CWD infection, sampling and surveillance for West Nile virus, and the California Exotic Newcastle Disease Eradication Task Force.

ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL

The Animal Industry Board is specifically charged with protecting the health of the animal industry of South Dakota under SDCL 40-3. Every aspect of our activities in regulatory operations takes into account this responsibility. Certain diseases have control and eradication programs such as brucellosis, pseudorabies, pullorum, etc. Other diseases are monitored for threats to the various industries. Requirements for inspections, identification, facilities, licensing, testing programs, and others constantly weigh the risk a threat may present versus the benefits of regulations to the industries and the people of South Dakota.

DISEASES OF CATTLE

BRUCELLOSIS

On December 4, 2000, South Dakota was officially declared "Brucellosis Free" by the United States Department of Agriculture. This free status was the result of 10 years work with the Triple U buffalo herd and ridding the herd of brucellosis. The buffalo herd was released from quarantine in the fall of 2000 with the agreement that a post-release assurance test be performed one year later. This post-release assurance test was performed in December 2001 and January 2002. Three brucellosis reactors were identified in this test. The reactors were all from the 2000 crop of animals (one and one-half years old). This finding was unusual because these animals were born following the removal of all adult reactors from the herd with no adult reactors being found since the fall of 2000!

The Animal Industry Board entered an agreement with Triple U management and the United States Department of Agriculture to establish the ranch as a research-study herd. Plans include spaying and neutering all animals from the 2000 crop, using ancillary and supplemental testing, and continued testing on all other crops of buffalo. If further reactors are found in other groups the herd will be depopulated.

This agreement provides for continued Brucellosis-Free classification for South Dakota.

In 2003 the agreement with Triple U was modified and spaying and neutering of all the 2000 crop, the 2002 crop, and all but 100 bulls from the 2001 crop has occurred. The 2001 crop was tested at time of spaying and neutering June 6th, 2003, and no reactors were found.

The only other known existence of brucellosis in the United States is in the elk and buffalo in the Greater Yellowstone Area. Although efforts have been made to address this problem for the past 15 years, no progress has been made in reducing infection in these elk or buffalo.

SUMMARY OF BRUCELLOSIS TESTING

Brucellosis vaccination records were not reported by the USDA VS Office this year or in FY02. There were 255,465 in FY01; *200,105 in FY00; 337,513 in FY99; and 365,550 in FY98.

*incomplete data due to generic database system computer crash in FY00.

Calfhood vaccination is still encouraged in South Dakota.

There were 167,980 blood samples tested for Brucellosis this past fiscal year. There were 257,372 in FY02; 396,857 in FY01; 424,354 in FY00; 403,502 in FY99; and 428,751 in FY98.

167,980	Blood samples were tested for brucellosis at the Pierre lab, Sioux Falls lab, and SDSU lab in FY2003.
151,847	Represent tests on blood collected at slaughter in South Dakota in FY2003.
4,817	Represent samples tested for change of ownership from auction markets in FY2003.
1,610	Represent samples tested for suspect retests, show, diagnostic, movement, and miscellaneous tests not involving change of ownership in FY2003.
3,276	Represent samples tested for the Triple U Bison Research - Study Herd in FY2003.
6,353	Represent on-farm testing for change of ownership in FY2003.
2	Suspects found at auction markets in FY2003. Compared to 5 in FY02; 109 in FY01; 337 in FY00; and 338 in FY99.
4	Suspects found at on-farm change of ownership in FY2003.
9	Market Reactors (MCI) were found in blood collected at slaughter in South Dakota cows in FY2003.

There were 411,948 head of cattle backtagged in FY2003. This compares to 349,037 in FY02; 307,857 in FY01; * 173,684 in FY00; and 266,465 in FY99.

*figure reflects 3 quarters - 1st quarter in FY2000 computer information inadvertently erased.

CATTLE SCAB

Cattle scab remains a reportable disease in South Dakota, but we have had no diagnosis in the past few years. The high use of injectable parasiticides by the industry seems to have reduced the threat of movement of the mite from the south where the threat is the greatest. South Dakota still requires effective scab treatment on cattle imported from Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, and California.

TUBERCULOSIS

The State of South Dakota is still classified as a "TB Free State" by the United States Department of Agriculture. This status was attained in 1982.

The State and Federal Meat Inspection Programs are the surveillance systems used. There have been suspicious samples collected, submitted and tested in the past year for South Dakota, but no infection has been confirmed involving South Dakota - origin cattle.

The past 12 months have seen a disappointing backwards movement in the national bovine tuberculosis eradication effort.

TEXAS

On June 6, 2002, Texas' TB status was downgraded to "modified accredited advanced status". The downgrade in TB status comes as a result of the diagnosis and subsequent depopulation of two TB-infected cattle herds during 2001. Both infected herds were detected by slaughter plant inspectors who found carcasses with internal lesions indicative of TB and confirmed positive at NVSL. All breeding cattle moving from Texas into interstate commerce will be required to move on a negative TB test. Also, to meet Federal TB guidelines, all feeder cattle moving from Texas into interstate commerce would have had to be individually officially identified starting January 1, 2003. However, due to the huge impact on the Texas industry these federal rules on feeder cattle identification have been postponed. Many states will probably require a negative TB test prior to movement on all feeder heifers and feeder bulls coming out of Texas for safety reasons.

MICHIGAN

Michigan continues its struggle in fighting TB, and remains unaccredited for TB. To date, TB has been diagnosed in 31 cattle herds (11 additional herds since our last report) and TB was confirmed in one person in 2002. Michigan has divided its state into three zones to aid in the eradication efforts. It established:

- 1) Infected Zone (Where bovine TB has been found in livestock: Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency and Presque Isle Counties).
- 2) Surveillance Zone (Buffer/Border of counties around the infected area: Cheboygan, Crawford, Tosco, Ogeman, Oscoda, and Otsego Counties.)
- 3) Disease Free Zone (Remaining Counties).

Each zone has specific test and movement requirements within Michigan for TB. Michigan has requested from USDA split status for TB in the state. The proposal has been published and the public comment period is open as of this writing. With the TB problem in the wild deer population, the continuance of feeding these deer, and the reluctance of hunters to give up the practice of hunting deer over large piles of bait, it could take several years before the disease is eradicated in livestock and much longer before the state's deer herd is clean.

CALIFORNIA

California recently reported three dairy herds infected with TB. California immediately initiated very aggressive measures to find any additional sources and eliminate the disease. However, adequate TB control and surveillance has not been maintained. Testing of dairy herds in California will take months or years. South Dakota does receive dairy calves from California and throughout the country. With the establishment of large dairies in South Dakota, the TB risk rises as increased replacements and imports from commingled sources and multiple states occur.

Tuberculosis remains a serious threat due to the tremendous burden the presence of this disease places on the industry in testing and restricting animal movements. Vigilance on imports and continued surveillance is very important. Producer support and concern are appreciated by the Board.

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico has confirmed TB in two large dairies in the spring of 2003, and announcements of its downgrade in status will be made shortly.

BSE

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy surfaced in Great Britain in 1986. Sometimes referred to as "mad cow disease", this is a chronic degenerative disease of the central nervous system. There is no test for BSE on live cattle. In March of 1996, a Scientific Advisory Committee on BSE in Great Britain reported a possible link between BSE in cattle and certain cases of "CJD", a chronic degenerative central nervous disease in humans. This syndrome in humans is referred to as new variant CJD.

In response to this the United States attempted to eliminate all British origin cattle that had been imported prior to the ban that had been placed on imports in 1989. South Dakota had one such animal. This animal was eliminated through purchase, incineration, and lab testing for BSE with the use of Livestock Disease Emergency Funds.

BSE continues to be a grave concern to the cattle industry. Variant CJD, linked to BSE, has been detected in over 100 people in Europe. On June 5, 1997, the Food and Drug Administration published in the Code of Federal Regulations increased record keeping requirements and strict prohibition against feeding ruminant derived proteins to ruminants. This regulation became effective on October 4, 1997. Board veterinarians now require a form to be filled out by rendering establishments assuring that this regulation is complied with. Dr. Holland has been active in national organizations and efforts to exclude the importation of this disease agent into the United States. BSE has been devastating to the beef and dairy industry in every country where it has occurred. (SEE ENCLOSURE)



SD ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD

411 South Fort Street
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Phone: (605) 773-3321
Fax: (605) 773-5459

FACT SHEET

Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE)

a.k.a. "Mad Cow Disease"

CANADA CONFIRMED

May 20, 2003

May 20, 2003 USDA notified by Chief Veterinary Officer of Canada Food Inspection Agency of confirmed case of BSE in Canada from a cow from Western Alberta.

An 8-year-old cow condemned at slaughter inspection January 31, 2003 - no signs of BSE so low priority testing. Animal did not go into food supply. Confirmed by UK laboratory as BSE May 20th A.M. Appears to be isolated case - 1 cow from a 150-cow herd. The herd is under quarantine in Alberta, Canada and will be depopulated and examined for BSE. The cow had been in the herd 3 years - previous sites are being traced.

BSE Has never been confirmed in the U.S. Is not contagious from cow to cow. Is thought to spread through rendered feed products.

Risk to Us U.S. has successfully kept BSE out of the country for 17 years since it was first confirmed in 1986 via:

- (1) Banning ruminant animals and high risk materials from any country with BSE
- (2) Since 1997 banned feeding ruminant by-products back to ruminants
- (3) Increased targeted surveillance for BSE (nearly 20,000 animals tested last year - All NEGATIVE)

All Canadian cattle entering the U.S. are identified.

South Dakota Exceeds USDA requirements and requires specific permits to ship Canadian cattle into South Dakota for tracing any high-risk imports.

May 20, 2003 Effective 1:30 PM Emergency measures instituted: Banned Canadian Imports

- (1) Live ruminants
- (2) Processed animal protein (regardless of species)
- (3) Animal feed (unless exclusively milk or non-animal protein)
- (4) Pet Food of mammalian origin
- (5) Milk replacers containing animal fat or animal protein
- (6) Ruminant blood and blood products
- (7) Animal vaccines containing ruminant-derived products
- (8) Ruminant offal
- (9) Ruminant casings
- (10) Ruminant glands
- (11) Ruminant gland extracts
- (12) Unprocessed ruminant fat

- (13) Processed animal fats and oils
- (14) Nutritional supplements containing specified risk materials (SRM)
- (15) Ruminant bones
- (16) Tankage tallow
- (17) Ruminant-derived gelatin
- (18) Ruminant-derived cartilage or chondroitin sulfate
- (19) Non-hide-derived gelatin
- (20) Ruminant urine/urine derivatives
- (21) Ruminant meat and meat products

The following are still allowed entry:

- Milk, Milk products
- Ruminant hide products
- Ruminant semen and embryos under permit with protocols

Statistics

U.S. Imports from Canada Last Year (2002)
 For Slaughter: 1.075 Million cattle live 3% of U.S. slaughter
 1.090 Billion pounds of beef 4% of U.S. production

Repeat

The USDA has had a plan in place to respond to such an occurrence and the plan as outlined was immediately implemented.

In 1993 Canada

confirmed BSE in an animal imported from Britain. Response measures were taken by Canadian and U.S. officials and no further BSE has been found in Canada until now. BSE has NEVER been confirmed in the U.S.!

June 14 Update

Canada reports testing cattle from the index herd forward and backward, both for source cattle and for common feed source. Canada also reports tracing feed records. Feed potentially contaminated by the BSE affected cow was traced. The feed was dog food and was marketed in the U.S. only through a direct to customer, door to door sales and this company recalled the product. Over 2000 cattle have been slaughtered and examined in Canada from 19 herds and no further cases of BSE have been found. Five (5) breeding bulls had been sold from the "most probable" source herd in Saskatchewan to a cow-calf producer in Montana. All bulls from the Montana producer were traced and had gone into slaughter channels in the U.S. Two (2) auction markets in South Dakota had sold twelve (12) bulls for the Montana producer and all records indicate these went to slaughter.

Canada as of June 14, 2003 is beginning to pressure the U.S. to begin re-opening the border for low-risk ruminant materials (boneless meat and cattle under 24 months).

BSE continued

The Canadian border remains closed to all ruminants and ruminant products with minor exceptions such as milk, hides, semen, and embryos via special permit. (These excepted products have been determined to be of no known risk for BSE.)

The firewall against BSE in the United States has been effective. However, even prior to the Canadian experience of May 20, 2003, USDA and FDA were considering changes to further enhance the firewall.

Some of the changes being considered are:

1. Increased targeted surveillance
2. Further restrictions / enforcement of offal feeding bans
3. Properly handling dead animals on farms
4. Assurance that Advanced Recovery Systems for meat do not introduce specified risk materials into food products or ruminant feed product
5. Increased use of new tests on meat and on feed products to detect violations and improper ingredients containing materials of risk

The Canadian experience also reinforces the need for good identification systems and country of origin labeling on food and feed products.

ANTHRAX

South Dakota experienced anthrax in four (4) counties in 1993, one (1) case was reported in 1994, and one (1) in 1995. Increased awareness through the press and Animal Industry Board's newsletters has no doubt lead to increased vaccinations in those herds and areas where anthrax has occurred. We had no reports in 1996 but confirmed five (5) cases in 1997. No cases were reported in 1998 or 1999, but reported three (3) herds in the northeast part of the state affected in 2000. We had two (2) cases of anthrax reported in the year 2001. One (1) case involved three different owners that had livestock on common ground. Both cases were in Jerauld County.

South Dakota had nine (9) cases of anthrax reported in 2002. Two (2) cases were reported early (June & July) in Jerauld County. One (1) case was on the same premises that had anthrax in 2001, and the other case was on an adjoining neighbor's property. Western South Dakota experienced a severe drought in 2002, and in September seven (7) cases of anthrax were reported. Five (5) cases in Butte County, (1) case in Meade County and one (1) case involving both Butte and Meade Counties. Fifty three (53) animal deaths were reported with one owner losing thirty (30) animals. One veterinarian was diagnosed with cutaneous anthrax in 2002, and responded to antibiotic treatment.

JOHNE'S DISEASE

During the period from May 1, 2002 to April 30, 2003, there were 1,574 lab submissions for 24,866 head. Positive animals continue to be identified (1,470 head / 6%).

FY 2003

# tests submitted	24,866
# tests positive	1,470
positive	6%

Individual animals testing summary

<u>Dairy</u>		<u>Beef</u>	
# tested	12,017	# tested	12,849
# tested positive	1,035	# tested positive	435
positive	9%	% positive	3%

Herd testing summary

<u>Dairy</u>		<u>Beef</u>		
# herd tests > 30 head	93	# herd tests > 30 head	100	= 193 Total
herd tests positive	66%	% herd tests positive	55%	
# animals tested	4,770	# animals tested	11,434	
# animals tested positive	186	# animals tested positive	241	
animals positive	4%	% animals positive	2%	

The Herd Certification Program now has fifteen (15) Level 1 herds (13 beef, 2 dairy) and five (5) Level 2 herds (4 beef, 1 dairy).

Beginning in June 2003, USDA has made available funds for Johne's testing in response to national requests by the dairy industry and beef industry. This provides nearly \$150,000 from the USDA and \$60,000 budgeted by the AIB to provide for Johne's disease control assistance. These funds are now being used to assist in sampling, developing risk assessment and management, and laboratory testing. The funds are available until exhausted and producers and veterinarians are encouraged to take advantage of this program.

ANAPLASMOSIS

Anaplasmosis is a disease that causes problems to a few producers each year. Most cases are diagnosed in the western part of the state. When a case is reported, the owner is visited by Board veterinarians to discuss the risks and how to eliminate this disease from their herds. Demand for feeder cattle into Canada has increased in the past few years. In 2001, South Dakota was approved under a restricted feeder cattle importation program to ship feeder cattle to Canada without testing during the fall season.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE (FMD)

The especially virulent Type 0 strain of FMD was diagnosed in the UK on February 20, 2001. Over 9 percent of the national food animal population was destroyed and burned or buried. Thorough testing and surveillance proved no additional FMD and the country was declared free of the disease on January 21, 2002.

France, The Netherlands, and the Republic of Ireland were also affected with the Type 0 FMD during this regional outbreak. These countries were also declared FMD free.

The South American countries of Brazil, Argentina, Columbia, Venezuela, and Uruguay also continue to be infected with FMD.

USDA-APHIS has instituted more stringent importation requirements for all products and travelers from any FMD affected country.

A specific FMD Contingency Plan has been developed for the master South Dakota Emergency Response Plan at the Governor's request. The Animal Industry Board is the primary agency to direct the response to an FMD infection should it appear in South Dakota.

A great deal of time and effort was spent in 2001 and 2002 and educational opportunities have been offered to livestock producers and the public across the state to heighten awareness of this disease. Governor Janklow hosted a multi-state Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease and Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies in Sioux Falls, SD on May 17, 2001. Over 600 people attended this well publicized conference. Emergencies such as an FMD incursion into the United States would be responded to by following the State Emergency Operations Plan. Test exercises and preparedness will continue as part of our Emergency Preparedness and Response efforts.

Attempts have been made to garner support, increase awareness, precautions, and develop response plans for FMD from all agencies in state, federal, tribal governments and public industry groups.

The Risk of FMD being introduced will NOT DIMINISH!

VESICULAR STOMATITIS

There has not been a diagnosis of Vesicular Stomatitis in South Dakota in recent years.

Symptoms are similar to Foot and Mouth Disease and the virus is highly contagious, so any suspicious cases are reported to this office to be checked by regulatory veterinarians.

South Dakota put increased restrictions on livestock imported from affected states during past outbreaks and fortunately avoided the serious costs of this disease. All ruminants and horses imported from affected states must have a permit from this office along with their health certificate.

South Dakota again investigated several suspicious cases but had none confirmed in the past year.

The diagnosis of the disease leads to serious marketing, movement, and exporting barriers to the livestock industry of affected states.

South Dakota had trichomoniasis diagnosed in a beef herd near Philip in June of 1996, and one case in Fall River County in 1999. This protozoan venereal disease of cattle causes serious economic problems to the producer in terms of abortion, infertility, and related costs. This disease has been endemic in states to the west of South Dakota including neighboring states. The owners of the herds with trichomoniasis are contacted and visited with at length on the nature of the disease, importance of preventing the spread of the disease, and of eliminating it from their herds. Neighbors are also notified by letter and provided a pamphlet explaining the nature of the disease emphasizing means of prevention, diagnosis, and cleanup. Industry organizations were also sent the pamphlet for their distribution. There have been no confirmed cases of trichomoniasis in South Dakota for 2000, 2001, or 2002. A few of the western states have implemented import requirements for trichomoniasis testing. A variety of the T. foetus agent that appears to be non-pathogenic has been identified in recent years that has caused some concerns in the diagnosis of this disease. There are no specific laws or regulations on this disease and no need is seen for this at present.

OTHER CATTLE DISEASES

Blackleg, Leptospirosis, Leukosis, Vibriosis, IBR, BVD, BRSV, Pasturellosis, Pinkeye, Mastitis, and Calf Scours continue to be problems for South Dakota producers. BVD (bovine viral diarrhea) is a very complex disease and new research surfaces annually altering the way this disease is controlled.

Practicing veterinarians and the producers continue to do an effective job of controlling these diseases without government assistance.

DISEASES OF SWINE

PSEUDORABIES (PRV)

The eradication program for PRV remains successful. South Dakota applied for and was granted Stage V status on April 16, 2003.

All states have now achieved Stage IV or V status. Iowa reported no infected herds and achieved Stage IV status in April 2003.

In April of 2003, we could state that PRV had been eradicated from the USA's domestic swine herds. However, there continues to be PRV infection in the USA's feral swine. Feral swine remain a real threat in reintroducing PRV infection into our domestic swine. Because of this, PRV surveillance testing will continue to be an important tool in seeing that PRV does not get reintroduced into our domestic swine.

On June 10, 2003 our office was notified of Arkansas having a herd of 650 pigs testing positive for PRV. The State of Arkansas has requested federal indemnity to depopulate this herd of 310 breeding age swine and 340 feeder-age pigs. The owner of the affected herd buys feeder pigs from local salebarns and puts them together for resale. This owner's herd was depopulated in 1995 because of PRV and repopulated in 1996. In doing the epidemiology it is believed the disease came from feral swine sold through the local salebarns. Texas also reported a herd infected with PRV in June 2003. This herd also had contact with feral swine. As was stated before, surveillance testing will be a very important tool to keep our domestic swine herds PRV-free.

The following figures show PRV activity in the past years.

	June 30, 2003	June 30, 2002	June 30, 2001	June 30, 2000
PRV Qualified Herds	5	8	8	8
PRV Quarantined Herds	0	0	0	0
PRV Monitored Herds	0	0	0	0

New PRV Quarantined herds FY2003 - 0

PRV Quarantined herds released FY2003 - 0

PRV TESTING

	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2000
Total Samples Tested at Sioux Falls Lab	44,559	43,842	44,105	57,686
Total SD-Tagged Samples	23,914	27,943	18,883	23,150
Total Samples Positive at Sioux Falls Lab (+40 Latex)	9,936	9,262	15,007	23,314
of Total Samples Positive at Sioux Falls Lab	22%	21%	34%	40%
Total SD-Tagged Positive at Sioux Falls Lab	1,505	2,996	5,668	6,530
Total Samples Confirmed Positive at SDSU, ADRDL	25	24	732	675
Total SD-Tagged Confirmed G1 Positive at SDSU, ADRDL	10	2	642	259
of SD-Tagged Positive/screen also Positive/confirmation	0.66%	0.07%	11.33%	3.97%

SWINE BRUCELLOSIS

South Dakota remains a Validated Brucellosis-Free Area. This status is maintained by the testing of blood samples from boars and sows at slaughter.

	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2001	FY 2000
Number tested	39,683	37,695	39,007	65,354
Reactors	0	0	0	17

There are three (3) herds maintaining testing as Validated Swine Brucellosis - free herds in South Dakota as of June 30, 2003.

PORCINE REPRODUCTIVE AND RESPIRATORY SYNDROME (PRRS)

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) is a disease of swine which has not been addressed in state regulations. The Swine Health Committee of the South Dakota Pork Producers Council established a committee requesting a voluntary PRRS control protocol. In response to this request, a voluntary herd certification program was developed by the Animal Industry Board.

South Dakota had the first certified PRRS-free herd in the United States. Three herds currently maintain PRRS Negative Certification and continue quarterly monitoring for validation of this herd status.

Lab test forms continue to indicate an active interest by producers and practitioners to test for this swine disease in South Dakota. And interest is growing amongst swine producers nationwide to address eradicating this disease from herds.

SWINE TUBERCULOSIS

Swine tuberculosis continues to be a decreasing cause of condemnation of swine carcasses in packing plants. Market swine identification has enabled the packing plants to trace some of these condemnations back to the farm of origin. We have contacted these owners, when we have been notified, and encouraged them to clean up the problem. The decline of poultry on diversified farms has reduced the disease in swine, but it has not been eliminated in South Dakota. The swine industry is changing dramatically and management changes are effectively eliminating this disease problem in swine. We have had no reported cases of swine tuberculosis in the past few years.

OTHER SWINE DISEASES

Many other diseases such as Erysipelas, Swine Dysentery, Parvovirus, TGE, Ileitis, Pneumonia, and Atrophic Rhinitis continue to be addressed by the swine industry.

These diseases are effectively handled by the producer and practicing veterinarians. The Animal Industry Board continues a good working relationship with the swine industry. The PRV eradication committee has been changed to a swine health committee of the South Dakota Pork Producers Council. This committee provides a vehicle for on-going dialogue with the industry.

DISEASES OF SHEEP

RAM EPIDIDYMITIS

The Brucella Ovis Program continues in South Dakota.

All slaughter rams are to be identified with a paint brand. This helps to ensure that these rams are not being used as breeding rams.

Testing in South Dakota continues to show that there is not a high incidence of the disease in the state.

	Brucella Ovis Free Flock	Samples Tested	Tested Negative	No. Suspects	No. Positive Reactors
FY 2002-03	38	1,143	1,131	11	1
FY 2001-02	33	1,358	1,325	17	16
FY 2000-01	35	1,977	1,930	27	20
FY 1999-00	30	2,190	2,152	0	38
FY 1998-99	25	2,017	2,012	0	5

SCRAPIE

South Dakota did not have any cases of Scrapie in the past year. One hundred twenty-one (121) high-risk animals from two (2) Minnesota flocks were traced to twenty-eight (28) South Dakota flocks. Thirty (30) of these sheep had died or were sold to slaughter, fifty-nine (59) were euthanized and brains tested negative for scrapie, and thirty-two (32) were genetically blood tested (other animals in these flocks were tested as they were offspring or lambs born during the same lambing season as these high risk animals lambed) in four (4) flocks. These four flocks tested a total of forty-seven (47) animals of which nineteen (19) animals were euthanized and brains sent to NVSL and all were negative. Two (2) high-risk animals from one flock in Idaho were traced to South Dakota. One of these animals was sold to slaughter and one was euthanized and the brain was sent to NVSL and was negative. Five (5) animals from one (1) flock in Iowa were traced to South Dakota. Three (3) were sold to slaughter or had died on the farm and two (2) were genetically-tested and remain in South Dakota. We have four (4) flocks that are enrolled in the high-risk flock plan that have retained high-risk genetically-tested animals. These flocks are required to test offspring for five (5) years that will be sold as breeding animals or remain in the flocks as breeding animals. They will also follow the Voluntary Flock Certification Program for Scrapie. Animals need to be officially identified over one year of age, all animals over eighteen (18) months of age that die are required to have the brains tested for scrapie, and records will be kept on all animals in the flock.

The identification of sheep being sold in South Dakota is working well at this time. Cull animals and breeding animals are required to be officially identified with a USDA scrapie tag.

DISEASES OF HORSES

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA (EIA)

A negative EIA test is required on horses imported into South Dakota. The states of North Dakota and Nebraska have entered into an agreement with South Dakota to not require testing for movement between these states and South Dakota. South Dakota reported 9,381 horses tested for EIA in the past 12 months, with one (1) positive case in Deuel County. The EIA testing program can be costly but it is important. Many states are moving toward intrastate movement testing requirements for this disease.

POTOMAC FEVER

Potomac Horse Fever is seen sporadically in South Dakota. There have been no cases confirmed serologically at SDSU in the past two years.

It can be a serious disease in horses, and should be considered when horses present with diarrhea and depression.

There is a vaccine available, and in some areas of the country it is used quite heavily. Potomac Horse Fever is a reportable disease in South Dakota, but does not require quarantine.

ENCEPHALITIS

There are reported cases of equine encephalitis in South Dakota nearly every year. An effective vaccination program continues to control the disease. We urge producers to be aware and take precautions by vaccinating all susceptible horses.

A zoonotic encephalitis, WEST NILE VIRUS was confirmed for the first time along the North Atlantic coast of the United States in 1999 and 2000. This formerly foreign disease has serious implications for equine and human health. Surveillance programs are in effect to monitor the spread of this disease. South Dakota has established a West Nile Task Force to do surveillance, education, and respond to West Nile.

A summary of West Nile cases in the United States:

A short history of West Nile Virus in the USA

Year	States	Human cases	Human deaths	Horse cases
1999	4	62	7	25
2000	12	21	2	60
2001	27	66	9	731
2002	44	4,071	274	14,848
Total		4,220	292	15,664



SD ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD

411 South Fort Street

Pierre, South Dakota 57501-4503

Phone: (605) 773-3321

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For Release
Sam D. Holland
South Dakota State Veterinarian
May 6, 2003

West Nile Virus resulted in the death of a horse in north central Minnesota April 19th. "This finding confirms our predictions that the virus may be circulating earlier in the season now that the disease has been established." states Dr. Sam D. Holland, State Veterinarian, for the SD Animal Industry Board. It is known that the virus over-winters in mosquitoes and that migrating birds harbor the virus. Therefore, the first warm weather will provide for mosquito transfer of this virus from birds to horses or humans.

Dr. Sam D. Holland, State Veterinarian for the Animal Industry Board has implemented an early detection surveillance plan across the state to assist in rapid response by animal health and public health officials. Each 2 weeks starting in May, 360 horses will be sampled in the Northern, Eastern, Central, and Western areas of the state by Reserve Corps Veterinarians. This sampling will hopefully provide early evidence of WNV circulation and allow stepped up disease prevention and recognition efforts.

WNV affects primarily members of the horses and mule families, certain birds, and humans. However, the virus has been identified in a large variety of animals not showing any signs of disease. In 2002, the virus first appeared in South Dakota in a horse in the northeastern part of the state in July. During the next several weeks 674 horses were confirmed as having the disease and no doubt hundreds of others were affected and not laboratory confirmed according to Dr. Holland.

It is extremely important that horses be vaccinated early to prevent illness and death loss which is around 30% in horses affected, states Holland. The vaccine for horses is available only through veterinarians and effective protection takes 6 weeks for horses being vaccinated for the first time and 3 weeks for those horses being boosted from last year's initial series of shots.

A recent study released by the USDA, Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health reports direct costs for illness due to WNV in Colorado and Nebraska alone totaled more than \$ 1.2 million.

"Vaccinating timely and properly and attention to mosquito control remain the tools we have to protect against this disease. It is not contagious from horse to horse, so quarantine of animals, and restricting horse movement are not methods used for controlling the disease", states Holland.



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FOR RELEASE
SAM D. HOLLAND, DVM
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE VETERINARIAN
June 19, 2003

WEST NILE VIRUS EARLY DETECTION SURVEILLANCE PLAN UPDATE

Results from the June 9, 2003 round of the WNV Early Surveillance System indicate evidence of circulating virus in 8 counties in South Dakota. Evidence of recent exposure to WNV was detected in 1 horse in Brookings county. This adds to the 7 counties, Dewey, Fall River, Hughes, Lincoln, Moody, Roberts, and Stanley, which have already been reported as having evidence of circulating West Nile virus. A total of 17 horses tested to date indicate recent exposure. No horse found exposed to West Nile virus in South Dakota is showing any clinical signs or has become ill.

Testing of serum samples for IgM type antibody is being done as experts report this antibody is short-lived following exposure to the wild virus. The vaccine alone has not been shown to cause horses to test positive for IgM antibodies. Under the Early Surveillance System enacted by the Animal Industry Board, 90 horses are being monitored in each of 4 zones across the state. Evidence of circulating West Nile virus has been found in all 4 zones.

"This finding suggests the virus is present in these locations and preventative measures should be taken, stated Dr. Sam Holland, State Veterinarian. We enacted this system so that public health officials, animal health officials, horse owners, local government officials, and the general public could have timely notice of the disease presence and institute prevention."

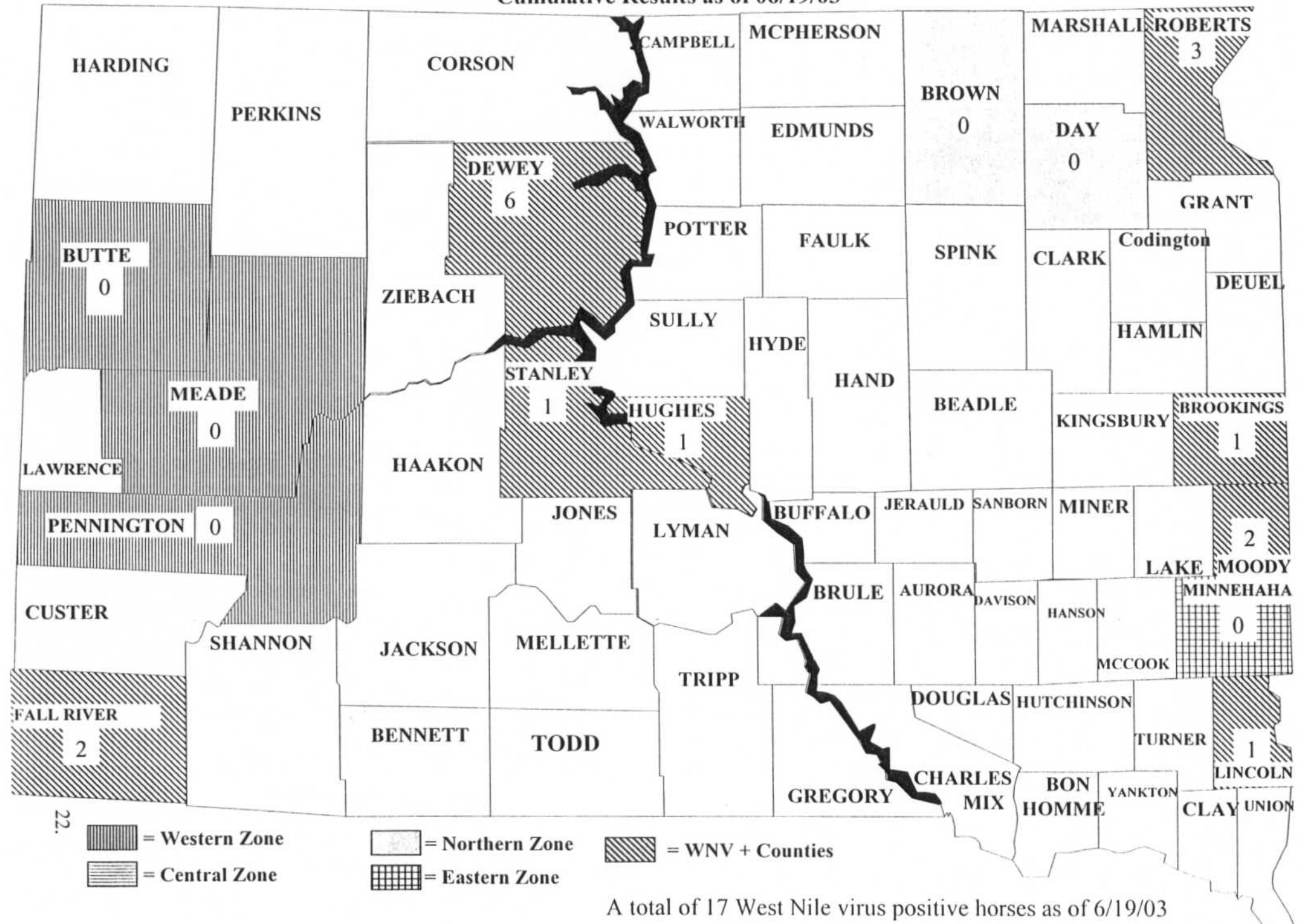
"While no horse found exposed has become ill, we know that a number of horses and people may get this disease and become ill if all preventative measures are not used."

Precautions include:

1. Vaccinate horses with West Nile virus vaccine. Follow the advice of your veterinarian regarding the vaccine dose regiment.
2. Institute a policy for eliminating stagnant water. (mosquito breeding areas)
3. Keep grass and weeds mowed around the house and barn.
4. Apply insect repellent to horses according to label instructions frequently.
5. Consider housing horses indoors between dusk and dawn when mosquitoes are most likely to bite.
6. Encourage officials to initiate mosquito control.

West Nile virus can infect people as well as horses. For information about West Nile virus in horses contact www.state.sd.us/aib website; and for human West Nile virus facts and precautions contact www.state.sd.us/doh website.

West Nile Virus Sentinel Surveillance Map Cumulative Results as of 06/19/03



DISEASES OF POULTRY

South Dakota is a Pullorum -Typhoid clean state.

Migratory birds remain a mode of disease transmission for such diseases as Newcastle Disease, Avian Influenza, Avian Pneumovirus, Mycoplasma, West Nile Virus and Fowl Cholera.

The Animal Industry Board Area Veterinary Supervisors held 2 pullorum testing certification classes this year as the interest in pheasant raising and release for hunting increases.

The Animal Industry Board continues to administer the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) in South Dakota for the SD Poultry Industries Association (SDPIA).

West Nile Virus was identified in poultry in South Dakota in August 2002. Commercial poultry were not significantly affected by this disease other than a goose production facility in the northeastern part of the state.

From records of the NPIP program and poultry importation files, there were 6,206,650 poultry imported in the past year. Turkeys are the primary species imported (4,948,912 birds).

Exotic Newcastle Disease was identified in California, Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas in 2002-2003. Poultry production sites were apprised of the risk to the SD poultry industry. The principles of biosecurity and the need for early detection of this disease were emphasized to owners and veterinarians. Pet stores, humane societies and game bird producers were all sent information pamphlets in an effort to prepare and inform the avian stakeholders.

HATCHERY PERMITS

PERMITS ISSUED:

OUT OF STATE PERMITS:	47
Hatchery:	47
SOUTH DAKOTA PERMITS:	80
Hatchery:	35
Chick Stores:	40
Chick Sales:	5

The following is an explanation of different types of hatchery permits issued. This information is taken from the annual application for hatchery permits.

Hatchery:	Have incubators and hatch eggs.
Chick Store:	Take possession of some or all of the chicks they sell.
Chick Sales:	Maintain an office to write chick orders. Do not take possession of the chicks.

RABIES

Rabies in the wildlife population remains at a high level. Skunks are the reservoir of the disease and they represent the largest number of positive diagnoses at the laboratory.

There are also reports of positive samples in the domestic animal population each month.

The breakdown of animals reported positive from June 1, 2002, through May 31, 2003, is as follows:

Skunks	77	Equine	4
Bats	9	Feline	5
Bovine	10	Goat	1
Canine	8	Raccoon	1

For FY2003, one hundred fifteen (115) animals were reported with rabies compared to eighty-two (82) animals reported in FY02; sixty-seven (67) animals reported in FY01; one hundred ten (110) animals reported in FY00; and one hundred sixty-five (165) animals reported in FY99.

Vaccination in dogs and cats seems to help in keeping the disease at a low level in the pet population.

Bats are recognized now as a significant reservoir of rabies. New recommendations include post-exposure treatment for humans after certain experiences with bats even in the absence of known bite wounds!

There is no approved vaccine available for use in nondomestic animals that are kept as pets, with the exception of Ferrets. Rabies vaccine was approved in 1991 for use in Ferrets over 3 months of age. The duration of immunity is one year.

A raccoon form of rabies has caused concern in the northeast United States and southeast Canada in recent years. This form has become a problem as far west as Ohio in 1997, and oral baiting with vaccine is being used.

INHUMANE TREATMENT

In FY2003, the South Dakota Animal Industry Board Area Veterinary Supervisors responded to ninety-one (91) reports of inhumane treatment to animals and sixteen (16) reports of improper disposal of dead animals.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE (CWD)

The first case of CWD in farmed elk or deer in the US was identified in a private South Dakota herd in late 1997. A mandatory Cervid Chronic Wasting Disease Surveillance Identification (CCWDSI) has been in effect since February 1998. South Dakota was the first state to enact such a control program and it remains a model for the rest of the nation.

Disappointingly, in August 2002, a previously identified site where CWD had been diagnosed had a positive animal on a mandatory slaughter sample. The site has thorough records of all animal movements, surveillance of all deaths over 16 months of age, and a complete inventory. Fifty-two months of negative tests, surprisingly, revealed a positive animal on a slaughter sample.

The entire elk herd was depopulated with USDA indemnity, the site was thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and shall remain fenced and locked for five years with no cervids allowed on the premises. Final results indicated three positive animals in the herd.

Since 1997 farmed cervids have been identified with CWD in eight states and two Canadian Provinces. (SD, NE, MT, OK, CO, KS, WI, MN, Saskatchewan, and Alberta). Free ranging cervids identified with CWD have been frequently identified along the border of northeastern Colorado and southeastern Wyoming most of the past 30 years. Since 1997 CWD in free-ranging cervids has been found in greater areas of Colorado and Wyoming and now include Nebraska, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Illinois, South Dakota, Utah, and Saskatchewan.

Targeted surveillance of free-ranging elk and deer by the Department of Game, Fish, and Parks in cooperation with the Animal Industry Board has been completed in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001, and 2002. One CWD positive deer was identified in the 2001 sampling. Disappointingly, nine hunter-harvested or road killed deer were identified with CWD by the South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks in 2002, and one elk and two mule deer have been identified with CWD by the National Park Service within Wind Cave National Park since November 2002.

The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks sampled 1,950 animals (607 elk, 522 mule deer, and 821 white-tail deer) in their hunter-harvested and road killed survey. Wind Cave National Park sampled 45 mule deer and one elk in their CWD surveillance efforts since November 2002. The South Dakota farmed cervid industry sampled 591 animals in 2002.

NUMBER OF IMPORTATION TELEPHONE PERMITS ISSUED

	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2001	*FY 2000
Cattle	8,266	8,250	8,006	4,875
Hogs	4,672	3,826	4,150	2,238
Sheep	418	311	326	50
	13,356	12,387	12,482	7,163

*FY2000 figures reflects 3 quarters - 1st quarter in FY2000 computer information inadvertently erased.

IMPORT-EXPORT NUMBERS - HEALTH CERTIFICATES

Imports	FY2003	FY2002	FY2001	FY2000
Cattle	463,928	498,949	535,352	438,137
Pigs	1,388,597	1,436,324	1,441,739	997,890
Sheep	50,969	40,565	50,775	44,753
Total Health Cert.	23,742	24,627	25,006	16,613
Exports	FY2003	FY2002	FY2001	FY2000
Cattle	1,685,501	1,254,018	1,512,191	1,492,573
Pigs	1,116,969	825,088	791,162	745,301
Sheep	131,023	121,889	146,712	173,510
Total Health Cert.	38,767	31,570	35,447	35,063

NPIP PERMITS TO SHIP

	FY 2003	FY 2002	FY 2001
Total Avian Imports	4,691,757	5,920,540	5,518,026
Import Cert.	590	868	1,016
Total Avian Exports	53,891	142,782	89,180
Export Cert.	96	169	71

IMPORT SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK FISCAL YEAR 2003

Cattle	463,928
Sheep	50,969
Swine	1,388,597
Horses, Mules, Donkeys	9,016
Dogs	3,173
Cats	109
Alpaca, Camel, Llamas	59
Bears	10
Birds, Macaw, Eagle, Falcon, Ima, Kingfisher	1,237
Bison, Buffalo	2,092
Bobcat, Cheetah, Leopard, Lynx, Mountain Lion, Panther, Tiger	28
Chickens	1,138,022
Ducks, Geese, Goslings, Turkeys	4,982,888
Elk, Deer, Reindeer	137
Elephants	4
Exhibition Reptiles	40
Exotic Zoo Animal	14
Ferrets, Weasel, Fox	78
Frog	1
Goats	228
Guineas, Partridge, Quail	1,507
Monkey	10
Ostrich	1
Pheasants	83,302
Rabbits	72
River Otter	1
Tortoise	3
Yak	8
Wallaby	3
Bovine Embryo	7
Bovine Straws of Semen	404
Porcine Straws of Semen	202,490
 TOTAL	 8,328,438
 TOTAL CERTIFICATES	 24,070

**EXPORT SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

Cattle.....	1,685,501
Sheep.....	131,023
Swine.....	1,116,969
Horses, Mules, Donkeys.....	11,913
Dogs.....	14,798
Cats.....	282
Alligator.....	2
Alpaca, Camels, Gazelle, Llamas.....	139
Antelope, Deer, Reindeer, Elk, Fawns, Muntjac.....	48
Ape, Monkeys.....	3
Bears.....	2
Bison.....	7,393
Chickens.....	24,532
Doves, Canary, Finches, Bishop, Flickertails, Manakins, Cockatiel, Hornbills, Macaw, Parrots, Parakeet, Partridges, Robins, Shaftails, Silverbills, Weaver, Peafowl, White Ibis, Tricolored Nun, St Helena, Waxbills.....	1,628
Ducks, Geese, Goslings, Swan, Turkey, Quail.....	15,792
Eagles (Bald and Golden), Falcons, Goshawk, Hawks, Owls, Raptor.....	29
Exotic Zoo Animals.....	5
Ferrets, Fox, Weasels.....	11
Frog.....	1
Goats.....	1,578
Guinea Pig, Wart hog.....	8
Hedge Hog.....	3
Lynx, Tigers, Bobcats, Cougars, Leopards, Serval.....	20
Pheasants.....	77,481
Pot-bellied Pigs.....	3
Prairie Dogs.....	946
Rabbits.....	17
Rodent.....	629
Turtle.....	1
Wallaby.....	2
Wolf.....	6
Yak.....	4
Bovine Straws of Semen.....	810
Procine Straws of Semen.....	68,917
 TOTAL	 3,160,496
 TOTAL CERTIFICATES	 38,767

**IMPORT SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

STATES

ALABAMA	MISSOURI
ALASKA	MONTANA
ARIZONA	NEBRASKA
CALIFORNIA	NEVADA
COLORADO	NEW MEXICO
CONNECTICUT	NORTH CAROLINA
FLORIDA	NORTH DAKOTA
GEORGIA	OKLAHOMA
IDAHO	OREGON
ILLINOIS	PENNSYLVANIA
INDIANA	TENNESSEE
IOWA	TEXAS
KANSAS	UTAH
LOUISIANA	VIRGINIA
MAINE	WASHINGTON
MARYLAND	WASHINGTON D.C.
MICHIGAN	WISCONSIN
MINNESOTA	WYOMING

NO IMPORTS FROM THE FOLLOWING STATES

ARKANSAS	NEW YORK
DELAWARE	OHIO
HAWAII	RHODE ISLAND
KENTUCKY	SOUTH CAROLINA
MASSACHUSETTS	VERMONT
MISSISSIPPI	WEST VIRGINIA
NEW JERSEY	

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

CANADA	NORWAY
--------	--------

**EXPORT SHIPMENTS OF LIVESTOCK
FISCAL YEAR 2003**

STATES

ALASKA	NEBRASKA
ARIZONA	NEVADA
ARKANSAS	NEW HAMPSHIRE
CALIFORNIA	NEW JERSEY
COLORADO	NEW MEXICO
CONNECTICUT	NEW YORK
FLORIDA	NORTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA	NORTH DAKOTA
HAWAII	OHIO
IDAHO	OKLAHOMA
ILLINOIS	OREGON
INDIANA	PENNSYLVANIA
IOWA	SOUTH CAROLINA
KANSAS	TENNESSEE
KENTUCKY	TEXAS
LOUISIANA	UTAH
MAINE	VERMONT
MARYLAND	VIRGINIA
MASSACHUSETTS	WASHINGTON
MICHIGAN	WASHINGTON D.C.
MINNESOTA	WEST VIRGINIA
MISSOURI	WISCONSIN
MONTANA	WYOMING

NO EXPORTS TO THE FOLLOWING STATES

ALABAMA	MISSISSIPPI
DELAWARE	RHODE ISLAND

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA	MEXICO
BAHAMAS	NETHERLANDS
CANADA	NORWAY
COSTA RICA	PUERTO RICO
CUBA / GUANTANAMO BAY	SAIPAN
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	SAUDI ARABIA
GERMANY	SOUTH AFRICA
HONG KONG	SPAIN
ISRAEL	TAIWAN
JAPAN	

AUCTION MARKETS

There are 42 licensed auction markets operating this year in South Dakota.

Hearings were held and auction agency licenses were issued for the following markets:

Yankton Land & Cattle Company d.b.a. Yankton Livestock Auction Market,
(Gary Heine, Ronald Heine, Thomas Heine, Gene Heine, Steven Heine)

L-P-Livestock d.b.a. Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co.,
(Kevin Larson, Brent Larson, James Peterson)

Highmore Cattle Auction LLC,
(Larry Coyle, Todd Cowan)

Auction Agency update:

McPherson Auction County (Todd McPherson, Dale McPherson, Dorothy McPherson),
Rapid City, South Dakota, did not renew Auction Agency License.

The auction markets continue to provide a valuable service to the livestock industry in marketing their product.

The number of swine being sold at auction has shown dramatic decreases in recent years as the swine industry changes.

Veterinary inspection continues to be carried out at all markets with the inspecting veterinarian seeing that Animal Industry Board regulations are being enforced. This is important in that the health of livestock being sold is good. This benefits the livestock industry and the marketing of livestock at auctions in South Dakota by ensuring the ability to timely ship livestock from markets to other states.

The cooperation of the auction market industry and the Board continues to be very good.

FEES COLLECTED BY ANIMAL INDUSTRY BOARD

JULY 1, 2002 - JUNE 20, 2003

Auction Agency License - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund	\$	4,100.00
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (10%) - Livestock Disease Emergency Fund		62,287.24
Veterinarian Inspection Fees (90%) - Auction Agency Fund (used for paying -veterinarians)	\$	560,570.72
Livestock Dealers License - State of SD General Fund	\$	15,550.00
Rendering Plant License - State of SD General Fund	\$	100.00
Meat Establishment License - State of SD General Fund	\$	11,690.00
Nondomestic Permits - State of SD General Fund	\$	7,780.00
	TOTAL \$	662,077.96
Total Amount to Livestock Disease Emergency Fund (10%)		66,387.24
Total Amount to Livestock Auction Agency Fund (90%)		560,570.72
Total Amount to State General Fund		35,120.00
	TOTAL \$	662,077.96

AUCTION AGENCIES LICENSES - In Fiscal Year 2003 the Animal Industry Board renewed forty-one (41) Auction Market Licenses. There are forty-two (42) licensed Auction Markets in South Dakota.

LIVESTOCK DEALERS LICENSES - In Fiscal Year 2003 the Animal Industry Board issued three hundred eleven (311) Livestock Dealers Licenses. There are two hundred forty-five (245) licensed livestock dealers in South Dakota.

RENDERING PLANT & PET FOOD PROCESSING PLANT LICENSES - In Fiscal Year 2003 the Animal Industry Board renewed four (4) Rendering/Pet Food Plant Licenses. There are two (2) licensed Rendering Plants and one (1) licensed Pet Food Processing Plant in South Dakota.

Central Bi-Products, DeSmet, South Dakota
John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, SD
The Jams Company/Heartland Plant, North Sioux City, South Dakota

The reason for the discrepancy in renewals issued and actual licenses is due to renewals being obtained in the previous fiscal year for the following fiscal year.

POSSESSION PERMITS FOR NONDOMESTIC ANIMALS - During the fiscal year 2003, the Animal Industry Board issued one hundred-seven (107) Possession Permits, three (3) Zoo permits, and zero (0) Auction-Dealer permits for nondomestic animals.

AUCTION AGENCY REPORT
ANNUAL REPORT
(JUNE 1, 2002 - MAY 31, 2003)

AUCTION MARKET	HOGS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP
Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co	0	15,795	0	0
Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co (L-P Lvst)	0	85,520	80	0
Avon Livestock Auction	0	5,953	0	0
Bales Continental Commission Co Inc	0	65,612	0	0
Belle Fourche Livestock Exchange Inc	0	160,130	2,922	3
Britton Livestock Sales Inc	0	33,212	0	1,581
Burke Livestock Auction	8,002	36,723	0	0
Canton Livestock Sales Inc	99	19,075	1	6,498
Chamberlain Livestock Auction	484	27,647	87	33,061
Charles Mix County Lvst Market Inc	14,213	66,459	0	35,089
Corsica Horse Sale Inc	0	376	4,728	0
Faith Livestock Commission Co Inc	0	109,332	0	44,980
Ft Pierre Livestock Auction Inc	0	245,846	376	0
Gettysburg Livestock Exchange Inc	19,955	26,911	254	28
Gregory Livestock Auction	3,064	947	1,043	501
Herreid Livestock Market Inc	0	176,756	0	0
Highmore Cattle Auction LLC	0	21,276	124	0
Hub City Livestock Auction Inc	19,467	151,357	378	29,442
Kimball Livestock Exchange	0	39,816	0	3
Kramers Livestock Auction Co Inc(GOATS)	457	0	496	57
Lemmon Livestock Inc	0	97,320	699	0
Madison Livestock Sales Co Inc	316	39,363	0	500
Magness Huron Livestock Exchange Inc	0	52,092	0	0
Martin Livestock Auction Inc	43	26,627	0	0
McLaughlin Livestock Auction Inc	0	66,853	0	0
Menno Livestock Auction	13,449	10,856	1	528
Miller Livestock Auction Inc	0	74,663	0	0
Mitchell Lvst Mkt Inc/Mitchell Lvst Auct Co	0	130,753	0	0
Mobridge Livestock Market Inc	0	85,122	988	2
Philip Livestock Auction	0	129,251	1,290	0
Presho Livestock Auction Co	0	84,447	0	0
Redfield Livestock Auction Inc	42	25,628	835	4,507
SD Livestock Sales of Watertown Inc	429	102,007	84	7,907
Sheldon Lvst/Watertown Livestock Auction	25	92,157	0	84
Sioux Falls Stockyards Co	33,325	235,596	0	48,094
Sisseton Livestock Auction Inc	17,081	127,471	3,119	1,600
St Onge Lvst Co LTD Inc & Newell Sheep	0	120,609	1,872	126,348
Stockmens Lvst Mkt Inc & Tripp-Newell East	17,526	174,921	2	34,556
Sutton Rodeo Inc	0	71	85	0
Wagner Livestock Sales Co	0	31,936	0	0
Willow Lake Livestock Auction	7,969	3,426	0	809
Winner Livestock Auction Co (The)	0	63,376	134	0
Yankton Livestock Auction Market	0	39,756	792	0
TOTAL	155,946	3,103,044	20,390	376,178

10/1/2002 **Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co - New Owners and Name Changed to L-P Livestock dba Aberdeen Livestock Sales Co

MEAT INSPECTION

The South Dakota Meat Inspection Program (SDMIP) continues to provide inspection service to the many relatively small slaughter and processing establishments throughout the state. This program is a cost-sharing inspection program with USDA, FSIS. (40 inspected slaughter/processing plants, 13 inspected processing plants, and 36 custom-exempt slaughter/processing plants).

In addition to this cost-sharing program, SDMI also provides sanitation inspection to 209 retail meat processors.

On January 25, 2000, all very small inspected slaughter and processing establishments were required to come under HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points). The program continues to be dynamic (always changing). Fifty-four state-inspected plants continue to operate under HACCP inspection.

During this fiscal year:

Custom-Exempt Changes - 1) One new establishment; 2) Two changes of ownership without a name change; 3) One change of license to Inspected Slaughter; 4) Two establishments closed; 5) One change of license to Inspected Processing.

Inspected Processing Establishment Changes - 1) One change of ownership/name change/move; 2) One change from custom-exempt status to processing; 3) Three establishments closed.

Inspected Slaughter Establishment Changes - 1) One change from custom-exempt status to slaughter.

SDMI tested appropriate product for the post-HACCP Enforcement Test Set for Salmonella in all inspected slaughter and processing meat establishments. This performance standard was met by each inspected establishment.

State-inspected cattle, sheep, swine, and goat product must be marketed within South Dakota. (Buffalo, elk, and other species processed under state inspection are allowed to be shipped to other states). On May 13, President Bush signed the Farm Bill (H.R. 2646). The bill includes a two-year voluntary country-of-origin labeling program, non-binding language encouraging the enforcement of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act, and the creation of a Food Safety Commission. The bill also requires the Secretary to submit to Congress a report on the treatment of non-ambulatory livestock, and a report with suggested changes to the state inspection programs in order to facilitate interstate shipment. The legislation also includes provisions on overtime and holiday pay, pasteurization, and irradiation.

South Dakota's plants collected their sixth set of samples for E. coli testing in accordance with microbiologic sampling requirements initiated in 1997. All plants were in compliance.

The plants' written SSOP (Sanitation Standard Operating Procedure) and their HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points) plans have continued to help with and to improve the inspection system process.

There are now 28 states with "equal to" meat and/or poultry inspection programs. Maine was officially added on November 1, 2002. Twenty-five of these states have both meat and poultry inspection programs and three states have only meat inspection programs (Georgia, North Dakota, and South Dakota).

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEAT INSPECTOR

JUNE 2002 through MAY 2003

State FY 2003	Number of Plants	Inspected Slaughter # Animals	Lbs Inspected Product Purchased	Lbs Product Processed & Inspected	Custom Slaughter # Animals	Custom Lbs Product Processed
SLAUGHER/PROC. (with Triple U)	40	13,392 (13,735)	1,927,590	2,391,122	15,558	4,715,222
PROCESSING ONLY	13	0	378,991	190,075	3,359	857,463
CUSTOM EXEMPT	36	0	474,241	32,843	9,619	2,669,494
RETAIL STORES	209	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS (with Triple U)	298	13,392 (13,735)	2,780,822	2,614,040	28,536	8,242,179

Total lbs processed at Full inspected plants	8,153,882
Total lbs processed at Custom Exempt plants	2,702,337
Total lbs Fed/State inspected product reinspected	2,780,822
Total number animals slaughtered in state facilities	41,928
(with Triple U)	(42,271)

As of June 30, 2003 South Dakota has 298 meat establishments licensed.

- 1 Plant does slaughter only (bison)
- 39 Plants are listed as slaughter/processing
- 13 Plants are processing only
- 36 Plants receive custom-exempt status
- 209 Establishments are licensed as retail store meat processors

A total of 1,656 monthly summary reports such as slaughter, processing and custom-exempt reports were submitted and filed for this year.

State evaluations and reviews were conducted at 78 plants with 13 follow-up reviews.

Approval was granted for 384 authorizations to print labels or rubber stamps and 224 formulas were approved for processing of new products or a change in formula.

A total of 237 samples were submitted for laboratory analysis at a cost of \$ 14,624.50.

POUNDS OF TOTAL CONDEMNATION
(June 2002 - May 2003)

DISEASE/CONDITION	BEAR	BISON	CATTLE	ELK	GOAT	SHEEP	SWINE	TOTAL WT
Abscess		5,253	6,592	40		84	819	12,788
Actinomycosis			78					78
Adhesions		1,143	1,327			1	29.5	2,500.5
Arthritis			149					149
Blood Clots		207	10					217
Bruises		6,325	1,415	10		2	56	7,808
Calcified			978					978
Cirrhosis		105	130	30				265
Contamination	18,750	307,677	70,971	1,115	5	8,989	18,954	426,461
Cystic		200	140				171	511
Degeneration			6					6
Discolored		679	62				2	743
Emaciation			476				220	696
Eosinophilic Myositis			650					650
Flukes			10					10
Fracture		75	1,016			10	5	1,106
Grubs		29						29
Lacerations		148						148
Parasitic		781	634			51	4,207	5,673
Research			39				11,665	11,704
Rupture			11				99.5	110.5
Sawdust		75	52					127
Scar Tissue		236	46				43	325
Septicemia			1,601					1,601
Spotted		890	260	29			1,084	2,263
Telang		1,320	1,128				4	2,452
Toxemia			600					600
Grand Total	18,750	325,143	88,381	1,224	5	9,137	37,359	479,999

There are 54 different defined categories for condemnation. Only those reported are shown on this report.

VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

The State Veterinarian serves as the Executive Secretary for the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Examining Board under a contract between the Examining Board and the South Dakota Animal Industry Board.

The South Dakota Veterinary Medical Examining Board handled numerous complaints and issues in the past year. Rules were adopted providing for registration of Veterinary Livestock Assistants to perform spaying of cattle and administration of biologics and pharmaceuticals under the order of their South Dakota licensed supervising veterinarian.

The South Dakota Veterinary Medical Examining Board administered the State Board Exam for veterinarians at the Kings Inn in Pierre, SD on June 5, 2003. Thirty-four (34) applicants sat for this examination and it appears that about fifteen (15) will remain in South Dakota to practice veterinary medicine.

The National Veterinary Technician Exam was administered by Dr. Peggy Behrens, Program Director, at National American University, Rapid City, SD on Friday, June 20, 2003. Nineteen (19) applicants sat for this exam and twenty-two (22) were interviewed by the Board to become registered as Veterinary Technicians when employed by a South Dakota licensed veterinarian.

Exam Board activities have seen a great increase in recent years. Time devoted to the contractual service provided by the Animal Industry Board to the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Examining Board has likewise increased.

Concerns grow over the decreasing supply of food animal practitioners nationwide and South Dakota is no exception. Dr. Holland continues to recommend the establishment of a system for the use of paraprofessionals to extend the capacity for veterinarians' abilities to provide continued service in rural areas.